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UNITED STATES' MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. Secretary BARBOUR's Address to the Cadets, in June, 1825.

CADETS: Being about to separate from you, it was my wish to have taken of you, individually, an affectionate farewell: that being inconvenient, I requested that you might be assembled. I will avail myself of the opportunity the occasion presents to give utterance to the feelings my visit here has inspired. It is with the highest pleasure that I declare, in the presence of this assembly, that my satisfaction has been unmixed. I had prepared myself to see much that would be gratifying; but I can, in sober truth, declare, that the reality exceeded my expectations. I have felt only one regret, and that is the necessity, from the paramount claims on my time, to depart before witnessing the examination of all the classes. But from what I have seen, I am quite sure that the examination of every day would have added to my satisfaction. **Cadets:** In your deportment and attainments I see, with unspeakable delight, the most satisfactory evidence of your industry, talents, and moral worth. **Officers of the Institution:** In the fine fruits which the examination has presented, I am satisfied with the zeal and fidelity with which you have discharged your solemn trusts. Where all have done their duty, it were invidious to discriminate, and I shall not attempt it: yet I must say, Cadets, that Col. Thayer, your superintendent, is entitled to your gratitude, and, I will add, to the thanks of his country. Children—for so I esteem you—since circumstances have placed you under my peculiar care, I feel for you as a parent—and I value it as one of the most fortunate incidents of my life that we have been associated in this intimate relation. Be assured, I take a deep interest in whatever concerns you, and that, as far as my power reaches, it will be exercised for your welfare.

I wish to impress, on both Officers and Cadets, that the Nation is looking to the institution with an eye of hope, and pride, and affectionate solicitude. **Officers:** You will appreciate the honour you have received from your country in being called to preside over this institution, the highest mark of her confidence. The trust which you have undertaken is high and solemn. Behold the favoured children of the Nation. These are to be the future men of America. If properly reared, her ornaments in peace—in war, her shield and buckler. To the improvement of the mind, add sentiments of morality, honour, and patriotism. The maintenance of your authority, by a rigid discipline, is essential alike to the youths and to the institution. But remember, they are taken young and inexperienced from their paternal roof. Their homes and their parents are afar off. Their wants are no longer administered to by the hands of affection. You are substituted for the absent parent. Temper, then, the sternness of authority by acts of kindness and beneficence. There is no incompatibility between them, and in their due mixture consists the highest excellence of your calling. Your reward is in the consciousness of having done your duty, in the mass of worth and intelligence you annually return to society, and in the approbation of your country. **Cadets:** Your country has large claims upon you—You have been singled out amid thousands of unsuccessful candidates as the objects of her favour. Repay this kindness by your exemplary conduct, and by your attainments in science. Subordination to your superior stands forward as a prominent part of your duty. It is indispensable to your own welfare. Although the duties enjoined may seem to your inexperience unnecessarily severe, remember, they have been prescribed by your Fathers, whose affection you can-

[505]

not doubt. They are the result of wisdom, enlightened by experience. Respect them, therefore, for the source from which they emanate. There are two roads which lie before you: the signs of the one are virtue, renown, and happiness; of the other, vice, degradation, and ruin. Is there any one among you whose spirit is so abused as to hesitate which to elect? The one is full of satisfaction—a consciousness that you have done your duty, giving joy to your parents, and rejoicing, yourself, in your course. The other presents no temptation but the temporary indulgence of the grossest appetites, whose reward is infamy and wretchedness. You may yet, from inexperience, not have sufficiently appreciated how essentially the happiness of your parents and the prosperity of your country is involved in your fate. Suppose—but why need I suppose such a case, when we saw it but yesterday?—a Father present. Then, the whole Father sat upon his face. Agitated by the conflicting emotions of fear and hope, when his son was called to come down on the arena. The anxious suspense was painful to all, till the son, with a master's hand, distinctly evolved the intricate mazes of the most abstruse sciences. When the gentle murmur of applause circulated from one to the other, till the Father's fears were dissipated, and hope changed into confidence. And when, to fill the measure of his happiness, he was told that the attainments of his son were inferior to his moral worth, the tear of joy escaped from his eye—and the parental benediction, involuntarily escaping, settled on the head of his beloved child. You, indeed, might not have the pleasure of your Father's presence; but whosoever he is, however distant, his solicitude for your success is no less intense. He is awaiting, in anxious solicitude, the impartial award of the distinguished men who have been called together to examine you. If you have no Father, you have, perhaps, some widowed mother, who nurtured your infancy—watched your sick bed with a sleepless eye—gambolled with you in health; whose happiness you carry in your hand, and who, when she nightly prepares her pillow, sends up your name on her supplications to the throne of mercy with the cry of—"My God, my God, protect and prosper my child!" And, in the distant prospect beyond this, see your country holding the wreath of merit for him who deserves it. Is there one of you so debased as to be insensible to these great considerations? If so, there is that other path which you must travel—with the mark of reproach in your forehead—with the consciousness of demerit—you timidly seek the parental roof to carry disgrace into the bosom of that family who, but yesterday, at the mention of your name, thrilled with hope and expectation. But this picture is too dark to pursue. Turning from it with disgust, I supplicate our common Father that you may be all exempt from such a doom.

There is one other subject to which I wish to invite your most serious attention. Our country, from its extent, and for the purpose of geographical discrimination, is divided into sections—East, West, North, and South. To this let the division be confined. Add not to it prejudices and jealousies—Scowl into contempt every term and every effort to keep them alive. Remember—your Fathers fought as Americans; as Americans they conquered. In the same name, and as one family, they produced the present constitution of your country—the noblest effort of the human mind, and carrying in its fate the last hopes of human liberty: thus, by one act, repaying to Europe whatsoever we were indebted for the arts and sciences, of which she claims to have been the origin. Remember, that you are destined to occupy a distinguished place in the annals of your country, to whose prosperity or degradation you may greatly contribute; and remember, also, that

[506]

your own country is not alone concerned. Placed, as she is, at the head of the Republics of this Hemisphere, her example has become interesting, not only to them, but to all mankind. It is, therefore, you have the earth as your theatre, and the human race as your spectators. If the great problem we are working here of man's capacity for self government fails, there will be an end of human hopes. Finally, my children, in whatever situation your destiny may place you, keep forever before your eyes what you owe your country, and, in the hour of exigency, should it ever come, to you she will look as the able and fearless champions of her liberty, her happiness, and her glory. I tender you all, Officers and Cadets, an affectionate farewell.

Copy of a letter from the President of the Board of Visitors, transmitting to the Secretary of War the Report of the Board.

MILITARY ACADEMY,
West-Point, June 23d, 1825.

SIR: I do myself the honor to enclose you the Report of the Board of Visitors of this Seminary. I remain, with great consideration, &c. &c.

J. HAMILTON, Jun.
President of the Board.

The Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, Sec'y of War.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Hon. J. Hamilton, Jun. President of the Board of Visitors.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
August 3th, 1825.

SIR: I have received, and read with satisfaction, the Report of the Board over which you presided. It confirms me in the very favourable opinion I had formed from my own observation while with you a short time during the examination. The evidence of the prosperity of the institution, furnished by the Report of the Board, formed as it was by distinguished citizens from different parts of the Union, must be highly gratifying to the Nation. The changes and improvements suggested in the Report will receive my particular attention, with a view of presenting them to the proper authority for adoption, as far as they may be deemed proper and practicable. Be the organ of my thanks to the members composing the Board for the patience and zeal they displayed in the protracted examination; and for the able manner in which they have presented the results of their investigations.

With assurance of my respect, I am, &c.

JAMES BARBOUR.

Col. J. HAMILTON, Jun. President of the Board of Visitors, M. Academy, West-Point, Northampton, (Mass.)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITERS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, June 22, 1825.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: The undersigned, agreeably to your invitation, have repaired to the United States Military Academy at West Point: and attended to the annual examination of the Cadets. The Journal which is herewith transmitted, will furnish a particular account of our proceedings as a Board of Visitors. In conformity with the duty enjoined upon us, by the fourteenth paragraph of the Regulations of the Academy, and in compliance with your request, as expressed in the circular letter of invitation, addressed to us, we have made the condition of the Academy, in all its branches, a subject of careful attention; and beg leave to submit the following statements, as the result of our observation and enquiry:

1. Our attention was first directed to the system of instruction, and the subjects connected with it.—The general course of studies pursued in the Aca-

[507]

demy, may be learned from the paper marked (A), which is herewith submitted to the Department. In this paper, the various studies pursued by the different classes are stated, the text books where any are used are named, and the instructors designated, to whom the different sections in the several classes are entrusted. The Board of Visitors beg leave to make a few remarks relative to the various branches of study embraced in this synopsis, in the order in which they occur:

I. *Engineering*, in its two branches, civil and military. The appearance of the class in these branches, is deserving of all praise. The promptness with which the diagrams, illustrating the most important and difficult problems, were drawn on the black board, and the clearness and fluency with which their analysis and demonstration were performed, were in the highest degree creditable both to the Cadets and their teachers, in this department. The drawings exhibited by the class in the two branches of Engineering, also, bore testimony, not merely to a great familiarity with the subject, but to a high degree of skill in drawing. The Board deem it, however, superfluous to enlarge on this topic, as they understand that a series of these drawings, executed by the Cadets, has already been forwarded to the Department of War.

The Board understand a considerable portion of the instruction in this department, to be given without a text book, in the lectures of the accomplished teacher at the head of it. In that part of the instruction, which is given from text books, the authors followed are Gay de Vernon and Isanzin. The Board are not acquainted with any works better adapted to the purpose, than those of these two distinguished ornaments of the French Polytechnic School. It might, however, be desirable that the work of Gay de Vernon should be used in the original.

To place this department on a proper footing, a suite of models of works in civil and military engineering, is indispensable; and, to this end, a recommendation will be made in another part of this Report.

In order to give the most satisfactory specimen of the high attainments of the Cadets in these branches, the board beg leave to subjoin a few problems from among many others that were drawn and solved in the examination; they are contained in the paper annexed, marked (B.)

II. The course in *Mineralogy*, owing to the recent appointment of the instructor, is as yet in a progressive state. Connected with the nature of the duty which devolves on a corps of engineers, the study of mineralogy is of great practical importance, and is worthy of being very diligently pursued at the Academy. To this end, however, a cabinet of minerals is indispensable; and a small appropriation for this object would be among the most useful services that could be rendered to the institution. It is, of course, necessary, in order to render this department complete, that instruction in Geology should be added to it; and this will probably be done in the course of the ensuing year.—When it is considered that all the instruction in mineralogy, geology, and chemistry, will be included in one department, it will readily be admitted; that to place that department on a suitable footing, provision should be made for a permanent Professor, and assistant Professor. The high character of Dr. Torrey, the present incumbent in this department, furnishes additional reasons for the proposed establishment, which is particularly recommended to the favourable consideration of the Government.

3. In the branches of *Geography*, *History*, and *Ethics*, no examination has been had during the present visitation of the Academy. This department, by the existing regulations, is entrusted to the Chaplain. The late —, Chaplain of the Aca-

demy, resigned his place in the month of October last. His successor in office, the Rev. Mr. McIlvaine, repaired to the post in May last, and has not entered upon his duties as an instructor. After the departure of the former Chaplain, the instruction in this department was given by Lieutenant Findley, till the month of April, when he was ordered away on professional duty, by the Government. It appears, accordingly, that during a small portion of the year only, the class has enjoyed the full means of instruction in this department, and since the departure of Lieutenant Findley, has not been instructed in it at all. Under these circumstances, the Board of Visitors have thought it expedient to dispense with the examination in that department.

By the regulations of the Academy, it is the duty of the Chaplain, beside attending to the religious instructions of the Sabbath, to conduct the Cadets through a course of Geography, descriptive, physical, and statistical; of History, universal, and of the United States in particular; of Moral Philosophy, and the Elements of National and Political Law. It is decidedly the opinion of the Board, that to bring a department so extensive into practical operation, additional means of instruction must be provided. The subjects are not only too extensive, but too various in their nature, to be taught with success by one individual, particularly one entrusted with the arduous duties of Chaplain. Whether some part of the study included under the head of this department—for instance, the geography—might not advantageously be pursued at an earlier period than the fourth year, desires consideration.

4. *Tactics*. The remarks of the Board on this department are delayed to a subsequent part of this statement.

5. *Philosophy*. The paper marked (A) will afford the names of the text books used in this branch. Enfield's Institutes is an imperfect work, and here, as elsewhere, used from necessity alone. The Board are not without hopes, that a proper elementary treatise on Natural Philosophy will, before long, be offered to the American seminaries. The Professor in this department, Colonel Mansfield, being absent on furlough, the examination was conducted in his place by Professor Davies, and the assistant Professors in the department. The Cadets gave satisfactory evidence of their knowledge of Magnetism, Electricity, Optics, and Astronomy, though their attainments were perhaps less conspicuous in these branches of Natural Philosophy, than in some other parts of the course of studies. There might have been exhibited a more perfect familiarity with the practical application of the principles of these portions of science. At the same time, however, full evidence was given of great proficiency in the theory of the higher and more difficult portions of Natural Philosophy, as will appear from the inspection of a few of the problems, which were drawn, solved, and demonstrated, with the greatest readiness and precision, at the black board, and which are contained in the paper marked (B.)

It ought to be particularly observed under this head, that the philosophical apparatus of the Academy is altogether deficient. It is impossible that the progress of the Cadets, in this department, should correspond with its relative importance on the list of sciences, till this defect is supplied. A list of articles indispensably wanted, may be found in the paper (C), annexed to the report of the Board of Visitors of the last year, and communicated with the documents accompanying the message of the President to Congress, December 7, 1824, page 91, to which the Board beg leave accordingly to refer.

6. In the branch of *Chemistry*, the majority of the class gave proofs of an extensive and accurate acquaintance with the principles and facts of the

science, as contained in the text book. Each Cadet was thoroughly examined on several different heads of the subject; and the appearance of the sections, particularly the first, was highly deserving of praise. The Board are again compelled to advert to the want of an apparatus. A well provided apparatus is wanted in no science more than in Chemistry. It cannot be taught in a manner to satisfy the demands of the public service, without a laboratory properly fitted up for the performance of all the experiments, and the preparation of all the products required for the illustration of a complete chemical course. The Board are pleased to be able to state, that the establishment of a Lyceum of Natural History, with the approbation of the superintendent, affords a proof of the zeal and interest of the Cadets in the studies of this department, from which much may be hoped, when ample means of cultivating it shall have been provided.

7th. The specimens exhibited by the Cadets of the second and third classes, in the drawing of landscapes and topography, and of the human figure, showed great proficiency in this branch of practical education. Some of the drawings of landscapes and fortresses, executed with the pen, possessed all the clearness and relief of delicate engravings on copper. For the farther improvement, in a branch closely connected with the discharge of Military and Engineering duty, the Board deem it highly desirable that a set of casts from the Antique (the only substitute in drawings of the human figure for living subjects) should be provided for the Academy. The expense of such a set of casts would be trifling in itself, and wholly insignificant, compared with the advantage which would result from such an addition to the apparatus of the Academy.

8th. The branch of Mathematics is next in order; and may justly be considered one of the leading departments in the Academy. The Board deem it no more than justice to state, that the condition of this department leaves nothing to desire. In all its branches, from the elementary rules of Algebra to problems of great difficulty in the integral and differential calculus, the examination afforded proof of an admirable method of instruction, and of rare proficiency. The appearance of the Cadets in Descriptive Geometry—a branch peculiarly adapted to a Military School—was highly gratifying, for the rapidity and elegance with which they conducted their investigations on the black board, in the solution of a great variety of difficult problems, requiring long and intricate demonstrations and involving many substitutions. In the application of Algebra to Geometry, in the principles of Analytical Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, in the doctrines of Perspective, Shades and Shadows, and the Integral and Differential Calculus, the proficiency of the Cadets exceeded any thing which the Board have had occasion to witness in any other American Seminary. Nor were their performances less creditable in Orthographic and Stereographic Projection, and the principles of Stone Cutting; a part of the course which, the Board believe, is exclusively taught by the Lectures of the Professor with exercises on the black board, and without the basis of a text book.

To give the most satisfactory proof of the progress made by the Cadets in this department, a selection of problems, contained in the annexed paper marked (B), are submitted by the Board, from among many others promptly analysed, drawn, and demonstrated, in the Examination Room, without previous preparation.

9th. It remains to speak of the department of the French language. The regulations of the Academy require that the Cadets be taught to pronounce the French language tolerably, and to translate French into English, and English into French, accurately. No specimens were given, in the course

of the examination, of the proficiency of the Cadets, in translating English into French. The Board, however, entertain no doubt, from the accuracy and ease with which a very considerable portion of the Cadets performed the translation from French into English, that a short practice, in the reverse process, would enable them to translate English into French with proportionate facility. There is no part of the course of studies pursued at West Point, in which the proficiency made by the Cadets depends so much on the preliminary qualifications with which they enter the Academy. Cadets who enter, previously acquainted with the Latin and French, or the Latin alone, make great progress, under the tuition of the teachers of French in the Academy. Those who enter without a knowledge of any language but the English, cannot, without great efforts, if at all, keep pace with their fellow students previously imbued with a knowledge of other languages. Meantime, the importance of the French course in this institution is undoubted. Some of the text books used, are in that language. The best works in several departments of science exist also in French alone. In addition to this, considering that the other instruction given in the Academy is almost exclusively in exact and physical science, the study of the French is one of the chief means afforded the Cadets of acquiring that knowledge of the general principles of language and style, which is essential to the education of the officer. The Board are, therefore, strongly of opinion, that provision should be made for additional instruction in French, by the establishment of another assistant teacher.

An opinion was several years since expressed by Lieut. Col. Thayer, the Superintendent of the Academy, that there was, and ever must be, a number of Cadets, more capable and more advanced than the rest, who can devote a part of their time, without neglecting their prescribed studies, to other branches of science and literature. (See document [88] communicated to Congress, Feb. 1820, page 17.) In most of the branches, this difference in talents and qualifications is met by the division into sections, and by the superior character of the course, in the same department, which is taught to the higher sections of the same class. There is no branch, where, with equal diversity of talent, greater difference in previous qualification exists than in the French. While the first sections proceed with great ease over all that is required of them, the lower sections unavoidably make moderate acquirements in the language. It would seem an obvious inference from these facts, that the higher sections might advantageously devote a portion of their time to the acquisition of another language, or the farther study of those which they have previously learned. The majority of the Cadets who compose the first section, have probably brought with them some knowledge of the Latin language, which cannot but be regarded as highly valuable, both for itself, as a part of liberal education, and for its great use as a basis, in acquiring the modern tongues of the South of Europe. In the present state of things, not only are the Cadets who bring with them a knowledge of the Latin, in great danger of losing it; and thereby, in this respect, going back instead of forward, in the work of improvement; but the facility with which the same description of Cadets acquit themselves in the French department, has been found occasionally to lead to habits of inattention, first in that study, and gradually in the others. An efficient remedy for these evils would be, to make provision, either for the further instruction in Latin of those who come to the Academy acquainted with that language, or for the instruction of the higher French sections in the Spanish language. This could be effected by selecting for the additional assistant teacher of French,

[511]

a person skilled in both the languages. The circumstance, that the southern frontier of our country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is bordered by a population speaking the Spanish, and that some of our most important public relations are likely to exist with other countries and governments where that language prevails, unite with the considerations of expediency already mentioned, in recommending the course which has been hinted at.

The duty of the Board of Visitors, as prescribed by the fourteenth paragraph of the regulations of the Academy, has seemed to demand of them some inquiry into the general system of means, by which the honourable and gratifying results, disclosed in the examination, have been attained.

Much, no doubt, is to be ascribed to circumstances, in a high degree peculiar to this institution; its immediate connection with the Government of the United States—the moral influence which this connection imparts to the officers of instruction. The natural situation of the Academy on a spot extremely favourable to its purposes; and the national spirit and character which pervade the institution. While, however, their due influence is ascribed to these causes, the Board feel obliged to attribute the extensive acquisitions of the Cadets to the skill and fidelity of the teachers, and to the judicious mode in which the classes are divided for instruction. As it would be impossible, on account of numbers, to teach a whole class collectively, each of the four classes is divided into convenient sections, according to the talents, previous acquirements, and ambition of the Cadets. Whenever justice requires it, Cadets are transferred from one section to another, and continual application is thus necessary, to maintain a distinguished character and place.

To perfect the system of generous competition, the Cadets, after such semi-annual examination, are arranged on the roll, and take their seats according to merit. In doing this, general conduct is considered, as well as progress in knowledge, so that every one, who aspires to distinction, is led to be vigilant over his daily deportment. It is also the custom each week to make a report of the best and the most deficient, in each section, and this report is transmitted to the Department of War. If, after a semi-annual examination, any are found grossly deficient, they are turned back, to go over their courses again; and if, at the next examination, they are still found wanting, they are dismissed from the institution. Great justice and impartiality are exercised, as far as the Board could judge, in making out the Roll of Merit. The rank assigned to each Cadet is the result of a trial publicly conducted, and the greatest publicity is given to this result, by printing and distributing the roll of Cadets arranged according to merit. The influence of such a system, in exciting to honourable exertion, needs not to be enforced. The Board are therefore of opinion, that the system of dividing into sections, according to the relative capacity of the members of the classes, is practically excellent, and worthy of being carefully and vigorously maintained; and that public gratitude is due to the Superintendent of the Academy, and to the Academic Staff, for having introduced so powerful, yet so simple an instrument of emulation and discipline, which requires only to be better known, in order to be universally adopted in our establishments for education.

The Board forbear to enlarge, as they cheerfully should do did the limits of this statement permit, on the excellent method of instruction which prevails in the Academy. The use of the black board is universal, in all the studies which admit of its application. This method consumes more time, and is more laborious, than the ordinary one, but for these very reasons more efficacious. It makes it impossible to advance without an understanding

[512]

of each successive step; and it prevents altogether a delusive reliance on the memory. Nothing was more satisfactorily evinced, in the course of the examination, than the fact, that not text books alone, but the sciences themselves are taught in the Academy.

The Board having, in the course of the preceding remarks, had occasion to suggest some improvements in the establishment of the Academy, beg leave to refer to the document annexed, marked (C,) containing these, with several other proposed modifications, deemed essential to the greatest practicable welfare of the institution. Many of the articles contained in it have been recommended, on several former occasions, by Boards of Visitors, by the Chief Engineer, and by the War Department. Most of the proposed alterations and additions to the present establishment of the Academy were embraced in the provisions of a bill, reported to the House of Representatives at their last session, by the Military Committee. The printed copy of this bill, being the paper marked (D,) is herewith submitted; and it is the opinion of the Board that this bill, with such alterations as may be necessary to render it conformable to the plan of organization in the paper marked (C,) should be strongly recommended to the War Department, in order that the influence of the Department may be used to procure its enactment by the next Congress. The Board forbear to enter into the discussion of the several provisions of the bill; but they will only observe, that they esteem those relating to the rank and emolument of the Superintendent, and the equalization of the rank and emolument of the Professors, as of primary importance.

The Board have already had occasion to observe, that provision is absolutely necessary to be made for a cabinet of minerals, and for a philosophical apparatus in all its branches. The minerals now in the cabinet, are the private property of the acting professor. The only provision absolutely essential, is such as may be necessary to procure a suit of foreign minerals. Under the patronage of the Department of War, and through the agency of the officers in the United States' service, who have received, or will have received their education at the Academy, the professor will have the means of forming, at little expense, a collection of American minerals. It cannot be doubted that the officers of the Army, stationed in different parts of the country, will feel it a matter at once of pride and duty to contribute in this way to the advancement of the institution where they have themselves enjoyed the most signal public patronage.

With regard to the Philosophical apparatus, the Board recommend, that in addition to the instruments specified in the list already referred to, it be particularly recommended to the Department of War, to cause to be deposited at West Point, the valuable collection of instruments purchased for the United States in Europe, by Mr. Hasler, and now remaining at Washington, as the Board understand, unemployed, and, of course, exposed to injury from rust and other causes.

Finally, the Board deem it advisable, that suitable provision be made for the increase of the library. The present collection—respectable, though not abundant in the amount of books contained in it—is complete in no one department, though nearly so, in that of military science. The interests of the public service require that the means of moderate annual increase should be provided, in order that the institution may be furnished with copies of the standard works which it needs, but does not possess, and of the new publications, which are continually appearing, on subjects connected with the branches of useful science taught in the Acad-my.

It has hitherto been found necessary to employ a number of the Cadets as assistant teachers.—

[513]

This practice is attended with a loss of time, and other disadvantages, to the Cadets thus withdrawn from the regular duties of their class, and has never been viewed but in the light of a necessary evil. In proportion as it becomes practicable to obtain from among the officers graduated at the Academy, a sufficient number of assistant teachers, the Board are of opinion, that the employment of Cadets in that capacity should wholly cease.

Much of the efficiency and success of the system depend on the greatest practicable equality among the Cadets, in their qualifications and ages, at the time of entering the Academy. Great disparity must necessarily exist in both respects. To keep this disparity within reasonable limits, and in order that the public resources may not be lavished on subjects unprepared for this place, the Board are of opinion, that the preliminary requisitions required by the law should be vigorously enforced by the Academic Staff, and that no person should be admitted, as a Cadet, who is under fifteen, or over eighteen years of age, on the first day of June of the year of admission.

II. The next general subject which engaged the attention of the Board, was the civil economy of the Academy in its various branches. The public property at this place, having been increased by recent purchases, and its value augmented by various improvements, it was deemed, in the first place, expedient to make general inquiry into the tenure by which it is held; the nature and purposes of the private tenements, which have been erected upon it, and the extent of the jurisdiction which is, and ought to be, exclusively exercised over it by the United States.

It was found that the lands now owned by the United States, at this post, consist of about two thousand acres, held by deeds from individuals, and no ground exists for questioning the validity of the titles.

The private dwellings, which are becoming more numerous, are generally of small dimensions, of wooden materials, and have been erected at the cost of the individuals intending to occupy them; with the express, but verbal understanding, of unconditional liability, to be at any time removed at the pleasure of the Superintendent. This understanding and condition have applied as well to the tenement itself as to the tenant, and have served as a security of the good conduct of the latter. These buildings are occupied chiefly by tradesmen, whose occasional labours are convenient and necessary; and who, having the means of accommodating small families, possess more domestic habits, and better moral character, than might be expected in a more transient class, which would otherwise be necessary to perform the mechanical offices required by the existing population of the place. But to obviate the inconvenience which would arise from any claim that might hereafter be set up to a permanent, or transmissible interest, in any improvements made on the premises by individuals; as well as to prevent any feeling or allegation of injury, by any tenant, on his removal, or by the representatives of any on his decease, it is recommended, that the Superintendent be instructed to take, as well from the present, as from all future occupants, a written recognition of the unlimited power of the United States, acting by the Superintendent of the Academy for the time, to remove, or in any way to dispose of any house, tenements, or other fixture or improvement, which they may have heretofore erected, or may hereafter erect, on the public grounds, and an acknowledgment of their liability and willingness in person, family, and effects, to be ejected from the premises at the pleasure of the Superintendent.

In regard to jurisdiction, it is found, as far as the Board can learn, that no application has been made

by the General Government, to the authorities of the State of New-York, for the cession of its jurisdiction, as in the case of other military posts. No doubt is entertained by the Board, that such a cession would be readily made; more especially as, from the peculiarly isolated situation of the Academy, no inconvenience could result to the citizens of the State, from the relinquishment of the jurisdiction. Beside the fitness on general grounds of the possession, by the United States, of the jurisdiction of the post, a practical evil has been incurred, by incipient measures taken, by the local authorities, toward laying off a public highway through the parade ground; which, if effected, would overthrow the establishment, and render it altogether impracticable to exercise that exclusive control which is indispensable to the admirable system of moral and military discipline which has hitherto been maintained, under the present organization of the Academy. The Board, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending that application be made without loss of time, by the proper department of the General Government, to the authorities of the State of New-York, for the cession of its jurisdiction over the property of the United States connected with the Academy.

On inquiry into the existing arrangements for the accommodation of those employed in the important and responsible stations connected with the Academy, it was the opinion of the Board, that an extension of the same was not only desirable but necessary. The additional accommodations needed, are first, and most especially, two double houses, to be built of stone, fifty by forty feet each, and two stories high, which, with kitchens in the basement, it is estimated, would cost altogether thirteen thousand dollars. Some of the higher officers of the institution are now dwelling in old wooden tenements, which are in a state of irreparable decay. There are not less than thirteen officers, who are either destitute of separate accommodations for a family, or who are inhabiting such as are, in all respects, uncomfortable and insufficient.

The want and importance of a constant supply of good water is a subject which has engaged the attention of the Board, not only in connection with the health of the Post, and all the purposes of household economy, but also for the sake of the means, which should ever be present, of extinguishing fires. These, in the nature of things, must be expected to occur, in an establishment, which, beside the ordinary uses of fire, requires several hundred lights to be burning at the same time. For the water now used, a precarious dependence is had on one pump and two distant springs that not unfrequently fail in dry seasons, and the use of which is always expensive by the waste both of time and labour. These evils can be removed by recourse to a copious and unfailing fountain of good water, at the distance of one thousand yards from the Academy, and at an elevation of fifty feet above its plane. The water of this spring might be conducted to the public buildings in iron pipes, which may be procured at fifty cents per foot, deliverable on the premises; and it is estimated that this object may be accomplished at an expense not exceeding two thousand dollars. This sum, in the judgment of the Board, is not to be calculated against all the advantages and conveniences it would procure, and especially against the means of rescuing from destruction by fire the Public Buildings and their valuable contents.

The next object, to which the Board would invite the attention of the Department of War, is the pressing want of a more commodious place for Public Worship. On this point they feel the less necessity to dwell, as the inadequacy of the apartment now used, but not originally designed for that important purpose, has been the subject of personal

observation to the Honourable Secretary of War, during his recent visit of inspection at this post. If it be deemed the duty of the Government to provide, in all cases where it can be properly done, for the religious observance of the Sabbath by all persons in its service, this duty would seem peculiarly strong, at a place of education, where those, whose principles and characters are yet unformed, are to receive the moral and religious impressions which may remain through life.

It is also believed by the Board to be highly expedient and necessary that fire-proof apartments should be constructed for the safe keeping and use of the library and philosophical and chemical apparatus. To these objects apartments are now appropriated, which were not designed for them, and are not of the peculiar construction adapted to them, and which, moreover, are much wanted for their original purposes, connected with the instruction of the Cadets.

In the opinion of the Board, an appropriation of twelve hundred dollars is necessary, for levelling and improving the public grounds, both for the military exercises of the Cadets and for the cleanliness and comfortable use of the buildings. The sum appropriated for the erection of these buildings having proved barely sufficient for that purpose, the grounds were necessarily left almost in their natural condition; and there is now no force at the command of the Superintendent for that improvement of the public grounds which, to say nothing of neatness and proper ornament, is essential to their practical convenience, in a military view; and the comfort and health of the post, in the wet season.

In reference to the bill of fare provided for the Cadets, by contract with the Steward, it is understood that no alteration has been made during the past year. A view of its constituent articles is presented, in the annexed paper, marked (E.) The quality of the provisions and the manner in which they are served up have been observed by the Board with entire satisfaction; and it is their opinion, that the Steward has fulfilled the terms of his contract with fidelity.

III. The last general subject which occupied the attention of the Board is that of the military instruction, military administration, and police of the Academy. The result of their inquiry into this department is, that the military instruction, in all its branches, scientific and practical, is conducted with skill, and is consequently productive of a proficiency and excellence worthy of the highest praise.

The military instruction begins with the very elements of the art. The drill of the recruit here practically comprehends a careful inculcation of all the rules, adapted to give to the Cadets a fine military carriage of the body, an accurate and cadencer step, and a perfect knowledge of the manual. The consequence is, that, in the lesson of the platoon, the files exhibit a precision in the facings, turnings, and wheelings, which prepares them for the manœuvres of the battalion, which are performed with a promptness, elegance, and accuracy, not surpassed by the efforts of veteran troops.

Independently of these exercises, which are performed in the field by all the Cadets, the first or graduating class afforded unequivocal testimony of an extensive knowledge of the evolutions of the line, by demonstrating a series of the most complete manœuvres on the black board, in diagrams, which were explained with great facility and copiousness of illustration. The different methods of forming column of attack, displaying column of grand divisions, the passage of lines, the mode of retiring by battalions, forming the columns of attack and squares, while retiring, to meet the assaults of cavalry, the various modes of passing a defile, advancing and retiring, with an exhibition of the several escheleon movements, form but a small portion of the demonstrations which this class

made of their proficiency in the tactics of the field. They also displayed a very eminent portion of knowledge, in the rules of castramentation, the order of marches, the composition and distribution of troops performing such marches, in reference to the face of the country, character of the enemy, and natural and artificial impediments, in the duties of advance, flank and rear guards, convoys and detachments, and in the different orders of battle, as relative to offensive and defensive operations. These examinations were conducted by Major Worth, and furnished the best proofs of his personal assiduity and skill, as well as of the excellence of his method of instruction.

The school of field artillery, as well as the service of artillery generally, is taught by lessons from Lallemand's admirable treatise. In this department of the drill, the Cadets displayed very respectable attainments, altogether creditable to the officer, Lieut. Kinsley, to whom this branch of their instruction is confided.

The discipline of the Academy, whilst founded on the most perfect subordination, nevertheless, partakes of the character of a parental kindness and supervision, which adds a temperate mildness to the sanctions of military rule, calculated to render those sanctions more impressive and effectual. The Board have every reason to believe that instances of abuse of authority are as rare as those of obstinate disobedience.

The police of the Academy leaves but little to be desired, beyond that which will be obtained when a more copious command of water is procured, in conformity with the plan already proposed by this Board. At present, it is exhibited in an attention to the cleanliness of the persons, neatness of the apparel and accoutrements of the Cadets, and in the perfect order in which the barracks are kept. Indeed, the youthful form nowhere exhibits a finer physical development, than it does at this Seminary, where the appearance of vigorous health and muscular energy afford the best testimony of the existence of those regulations which are adapted to promote them.

The subsistence of the Cadets, their clothing and all things appertaining to the Commissariat of the Institution, are placed on so judicious a footing, as to require, on the part of the Board, no suggestions for alteration, with a view to amendment. They would, however, recommend that the Quarter-masters' department, at this post, should be so organized, as to render this officer immediately accountable to the Quarter-master General at Washington, and not to the Engineer Department. The Board are not induced to make this suggestion under the belief that there are any abuses attributable to the excellent officer now charged with this department at this station; but from considerations connected with the system and uniformity of this branch of the staff; and the necessity of its responsibility to a common head. They also think, and would strongly recommend, that the Superintendent of this Academy should be directly responsible to the Secretary of War, and that there should be no intermediate responsibility to the Engineer Department; and, if necessary, that the Superintendent should be made a part of the general staff of the army. For this purpose they would urge the expediency of a legislative enactment, on the part of Congress, and that the portion of the law be repealed which limits the choice of the President to the Corps of Engineers, in selecting a Superintendent for this Academy.

The Board concur in the strong recommendation of the Board of Visitors of the last year of the proposed increase of the rank, as well as pay of the present Superintendent, although it is a subject on which, from considerations of delicacy, they have refrained from conferring with Colonel Thayer. When it is recollected how much of the time and talents of this valuable officer is employed in the duties of this post, the comprehensive relations and vast responsibility, as well as the expenses, to which his station necessarily subjects him, the Board are of opinion that the pay and emoluments of a Colonel of Cavalry are quite as little as he ought, on every consideration of justice, to receive.

The Board recommend, as indispensable to the health of the Cadets, the erection of a Hospital. At present the sick, at the hazard of their lives, and the privation of the necessary comforts, remain in their rooms with their associates. On the disastrous consequences resulting from such an arrangement, in the event of a contagious disease, and before it could be arrested, the Board deem it unnecessary to dwell.

[517]

It is recommended, that a gun-house and laboratory be erected; and, as soon as the former is finished, that a new and complete division of field artillery be supplied for the instruction of the Cadets.

The Board of Visitors feel themselves called on, as a matter of decided expediency, to recommend that two dollars per month of the pay of the Cadets be stopped, (in addition to any other deduction which is now made,) and paid back at the end of the four years to those who graduate, to furnish their equipment as officers, and to others, at the time of their leaving the Academy, to defray their expenses in going home.

The Board also recommend that the Cadets who are employed as assistant teachers, should not, in any event, be excused from the military services and duties of the Academy, and that they should conform strictly to the uniform prescribed for the Academy.

The Board would further recommend, that the practical instruction in Artillery be restricted to the school of the piece; while the theoretical instruction may be extended, at the discretion of the Superintendent. They finally recommend an Academic Military uniform for all the Professors and Assistants.

Such is the result of the observation and inquiry, which the Board of Visitors have been enabled to make.

It is respectfully submitted to the Department of War, in the hope that the numerous suggestions for pro-

posed improvements, will be regarded, not as implied intimations of great existing defects, but as hints for the means of increased and extended usefulness. The Board have attended the examination, with constantly excited feelings of pride and pleasure in the prosperity of this great American Institution. They have found it in an excellent state. They believe the best spirit prevails among the Cadets.—They have seen the proofs of the most meritorious discharge of an arduous but honourable trust on the part of the Academic Staff; and they should think they failed in their own duty, did they close this report without paying a sincere tribute to the ability, devotedness, and success, with which all the interests of the Academy are administered by the Superintendent.

We have the honour to remain, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servants,

JAMES HAMILTON, Jr.

President of the Board.

EDWARD EVERETT,

Secretary of the Board.

ABRAHAM EUSTIS, Lt. Col. 4th Art.
J. B. WALBACH, Bt. Lt. Col. 1st Art.
JOHN F. PARROTT,
O. B. BROWN,
J. S. SKINNER,
HUGH MERCER,
C. DEWEY,
GEORGE BANCROFT,

Members.

(A.) SYNOPSIS OF THE COURSE OF STUDIES AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

DEPARTMENT.	SECTION.	NAMES OF INSTRUCTORS.	SUBJECTS OF STUDY AND TEXT BOOKS.
ENGINEERING.	1st	Capt. Douglass, Professor.	Gay de Vernon's Science of War and Fortification, Sganzin's Treatise on Civil Engineering, Prospective Shades and Shadows, Stone Cutting.
	2d	Lieut. Mordecai, Assistant Professor.	Same as for the 1st section.
		Doctor Torrey, Professor.	Cleveland's Mineralogy.
		Rev. Mr. Picton, Professor, and Lieut. Findlay, Assistant Professor.	Morse's Geography, Tytler's Elements of History, &c.
MINERALOGY.			Rules and Regulations for the field exercise and manoeuvres of Infantry.
GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY & ETHICS.		Major Worth.	
TACTICS.			
PHILOSOPHY.	1st	Professor Mansfield.	Gregory's Mechanics, Newton's Principia, Enfield's Institutes.
	2d	Lieut. S. Smith, Assistant Professor.	Bridge's Mechanics, Enfield's Institutes.
	3d	Lieut. Parrott, Acting Asst. Prof.	Same as for 2d section.
CHEMISTRY.	1st	Profr. Torrey, and Lieut. Prescott.	Henry's Chemistry.
	2d	Profr. Torrey, and Lieut. Prescott.	Do.
	3d	Profr. Torrey, and Lieut. Prescott.	Do.
	4th	Profr. Torrey, and Cadet Bachie.	Do.
DRAWING OF LANDSCAPES AND TOPOGRAPHY.	Whole Class.	Mr. Gimbrede, Teacher, and Cadet Mackay, Assistant Teacher.	
MATHEMATICS.	1st	Profr. Davies, and Lieut. Ross.	Surveying, Descriptive Geometry, Conic Sections, Perspective Shades and Shadows, Biot's Geometric Analitique, Lacroix Calcul Differential et Integral.
	2d	Lieut. Webster, Assistant Profr.	Surveying, Descriptive Geometry, Conic Sections, Perspective Shades and Shadows, Biot's Geometric Analitique, Boucharlat's Calcul Differential et Integral.
	3d	Lieut. Green, Acting Asst. Profr.	Surveying, Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry, Descriptive Geometry, Perspective Shades and Shadows, Conic Sections, Hutton's Fluxions.
FRENCH.	1st	Mr. Berard, 1st Teacher.	Gil Blas, Charles XII.
	2d		Do. Do.
	3d	Mr. Du Common, 2d Teacher.	Do. Do.
	4th		Do. Do.
DRAWING OF THE HUMAN FIGURE.		Mr. Gimbrede, Teacher. Cadet Brisbane, Assistant Teacher	
MATHEMATICS.	1st	Lieut. Mahaw, Acting Asst. Profr.	Lacroix's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry, Crozet's Descriptive Geometry.
	2d	Cadet Bowman, Do.	Same as for the 1st section.
	3d	Cadet Brown, Do.	Lacroix's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry, Plane and Spherical Analytical Trigonometry, and part of Descriptive Geometry.
	4th	Cadets Bartlett and Bryant.	Lacroix's Algebra, Legendre's Geometry.
FRENCH.	1st	Mr. Berard, 1st Teacher.	Berard's Lecons Francaises, 1 vol. of Gil Blas.
	2d		
	3d	Mr. Du Common, 2d Teacher.	Do. Do.
	4th		Do. Do.
	5th	Cadet C. G. Ridgely, Asst. Teacher.	Do. Do.

(B.) SPECIMENS OF PROBLEMS SOLVED BY THE CADETS, IN PHILOSOPHY AND MATHEMATICS.

Selection of Problems and Exercises in Civil Engineering.

1. Explain the practical theory of the equilibration of arches and their abutments, and find, by a practical method, the position and depth of the joints of an equilibrated arch.
2. Determine the figure of the voussoir of an annulo-radiant groin.
3. Explain the graphic method for determining the quantity of *deblais* and *remblais* in the deep cuttings and embankments of canals.

[518]

[519]

have rank corresponding with their pay, to be limited, however, in like manner as is provided in the case of the Professors and Teachers.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Superintendent of the Military Academy shall receive pay and emoluments equal to those of a Colonel of Engineers, as is authorized by this act, and shall have a rank corresponding therewith, to be limited, however, in like manner as is provided in case of the Professors.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Superintendent of the Military Academy, under the direction of the Secretary of War, be authorized to enlist for a term of years, unless sooner discharged, one sergeant, two corporals, and twelve privates, to be employed as labourers, in the service of the Military Academy, and who shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as are now, or hereafter shall be, provided for non-commissioned officers and privates of artillery.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be attached to the hospital of the said Military Academy, one Steward, with the pay and emoluments of a Cadet; one Matron, who shall be allowed ten dollars per month, and a ration per day for five attendants, including a cook, nurses, and washers, at eight dollars per month, each, and one ration per day.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act passed the twenty-ninth of April, eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An Act making further provision for the Corps of Engineers," as provides that one Paymaster shall be taken from the subalterns of the Corps of Engineers, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and that the Paymaster so authorized and provided be attached to the Pay Department, and be in every respect placed on the footing of the other Paymasters of the army.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, at the meetings of the Academic Staff, the members who shall constitute the same shall take precedence according to their pay and emoluments, and the dates of their appointments respectively.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and other persons authorized to be appointed, hired, or enlisted, by this act, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

(E.)

Bill of Fare—Copied from the Contract.

Breakfast.—Good coffee with milk and sugar, fresh bread and butter,* smoked beef or ham, and radishes in the season for them.

Supper.—Young Hyson tea, of a good quality, with milk and sugar, and fresh bread and butter.

Dinner for Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, fresh meat, either beef, veal, or mutton, well roasted, with good bread and potatoes, and two of the following vegetables, properly boiled, viz: beets, onions, cabbage, turnips, or carrots; but, as a substitute for one of them, (except potatoes, which shall always be given,) green peas or beans shall be furnished in the season for them.

For Monday and Saturday, corned beef and pork, well boiled, good bread, with the same vegetables as for Sunday, also a pudding with sauce.

For Wednesday, good meat soup, boiled meat and rice, with bread and vegetables the same as on Sunday: also a pudding with sauce.

For Friday, fresh fish, (when it can be procured,) with bread, vegetables, &c. or a dinner as specified for Sunday, when fish cannot be procured.

N. B. In 1817, \$12 per month was paid by each cadet, for board. The present price is \$10 per month.

* Cold beef is sometimes substituted.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES

Of the United States Military Academy, who have been Commissioned in the Army of the United States; from June, 1802, to July, 1825, inclusive.

NOTE.—Those marked thus * are in the Military Service, and those with this mark † are in the Civil Service.—Those marked thus ‡ were killed in battle, or have died in service.

NO.	NAMES.	STATE.	PROMOTIONS.			REMARKS.
			Corps or Regiment.	Rank.	Date.	
1	Joseph G. Swift,	Mass	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	Oct 12, 1802	1st Lieut 1805—Capt 1806—Major, 1808—Aid-de-Camp to Major General Thomas Pinckney, 1812—Lieut Colonel 1812—Colonel and Chief Engineer, 1812—Brevet Brig Gen 1814.
2	Simon M. Levi,	Md	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	Oct 12, 1802	1st Lieut 1805—Capt 1806—Major, 1810—Lieut Col 1812—Col 1813.
3	Walker K. Armistead,	Vir	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	March 5, 1803	1st Lieut 1805—Capt 1806—Major, 1810—Lieut Col 1812—Col 1813.
4	Henry B. Jackson,	Mass	Artillery	2d Lieut	April 14, 1803	1st Lieut —
5	John Livingston,	N Y	Artillery	2d Lieut	May 1, 1803	Assist. Dep Quar Mast Gen 1812.
6	Samuel Gates,	Mass	Artillery	2d Lieut	Mar 27, 1804	1st Lieut —
7	Hannibal M. Allen,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	July 5, 1804	1st Lieut — Capt 1812—Died in service, 1813.
8	George Bomford,	N Y	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	July 1, 1805	1st Lieut 1806—Capt 1808—Major, 1812—Lieut Col Staff, 1812—Brevet Lieut Col 1815—Lieut Col Ord 1815—Brevet Col 1825.
9	William M'Ree,	N C	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	July 1, 1805	1st Lieut 1806—Capt 1808—Maj 1812—Brevet Lieut Col 1814—Bvt Col 1814—Lt Col 1813.
10	Joseph G. Totten,	Con	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	July 1, 1805	Res'g'd — App'd 2d Lt 1806—1st Lt 1810—Capt 1812—Bvt Maj 1814—Lt Col 1814—Maj 1813.
11	William Gates,	Mass	Artillery	2d Lieut	March 6, 1806	1st Lieut 1809—Capt 1813—Brevet Maj 1824.
12	Paschal V. Bouis,	Mis'ri	Artillery	2d Lieut	March 6, 1806	Died in service.
13	Joseph Proveaux,	Mis'ri	Artillery	2d Lieut	Mar 14, 1806	1st Lieut 1809—Died in service, 1814.
14	Julius F. Heileman,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	May 6, 1806	1st Lieut 1809—Capt 1813—Brevet Maj 1824.
15	Augustus Chouteau,	Mis'ri	Infantry	Ensign	June 1, 1806	Capt 1808—Major, 1815—Lieut Col 1819.
16	Charles Gratiot,	Mis'ri	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	Oct 30, 1806	1st Lieut 1808—Capt 1812—Bvt Maj 1813—Bvt Lt Col 1814—Killed, Sortie Fort Erie, 1814.
17	Eleazer D. Wood,	N Y	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	Oct 30, 1806	Capt 1810—Prof Math in Mil Acad 1813—Prof Eng 1814—Sup. Mil Acad from 1813 to 1817.
18	Atten Partridge,	Ver	Corps Eng.	1st Lieut	Oct 30, 1806	1st Lieut 1808—Capt 1812—Chief Eng of Gen Hull's army—Died at Detroit, 1813.
19	William Partridge,	Ver	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	Oct 30, 1806	1st Lt 1808—Capt 1812—Died in service 1814.
20	Prentiss Willard,	Ver	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	Oct 30, 1806	1st Lt 1809—Capt 1813—Died in service 1818.
21	Thomas Bennett,	N J	Artillery	2d Lieut	Nov 14, 1806	1st Lieut 1809—Capt 1814.
22	Louis Lorimer,	Mis'ri	Infantry	2d Lieut	Nov 14, 1806	Major 22d Inf 1813—Died in service, at French Mills, 1813.
23	Ethan A. Allen,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	Nov 14, 1806	District Pay Mast 1810—1st Lieut 1811—Battalion Pay Master and Brevet Major, 1816.
24	Robert Lucas,	Penn	Artillery	2d Lieut	Nov 14, 1806	1st Lieut 1811—Col Staff, 1814.
25	John D. Windham,	N Y	Artillery	2d Lieut	Nov 14, 1806	1st Lieut 1811—Capt 19th Inf 1815—Maj Top Eng 1818—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, 1825.
26	Satterlee Clarke,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	Dec 9, 1807	1st Lt 1811—Dep Qua Mast Gen and Maj 1813.
27	Justus Post,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	Dec 9, 1807	1st Lieutenant Infantry—Captain, 1813.
28	John Anderson,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	Dec 9, 1807	1st Lieut 1812—Capt 1813—Major, 1819.
29	Samuel Champlin,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	Dec 9, 1807	1st Lieut 1812—Capt Ord 1812—Aid-de-Camp to Maj Gen Hampton, 1813—Capt Corps Engin 1813—Bri Maj 1814—Bvt Maj 1815—Bvt Lt Col 1813—Sup Military Acad since 1817.
30	Samuel Noah,	N Y	Infantry	Ensign	Dec 9, 1807	Capt 1810—Jasp Gen and Col 1813—Col Rif Reg 1814—Killed at the sortie of Ft. Erie, U. C. '14.
31	Daniel A. Buck,	Ver	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	Feb 23, 1808	1st Lieut 1811—Mil Store Keeper, 1813.
32	Samuel Babcock,	Mass	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	Feb 23, 1808	1st Lieut 1811—Killed at Queenston Heights, U. C. 1812.
33	Sylvanus Thayer,	Mass	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	Feb 23, 1808	1st Lieut 1811—Capt 1811—Major, 1814.
34	James Gibson,	Del.	Artillery	1st Lieut	June 1, 1808	1st Lieut 1812—Aid-de-Camp to Gen Cushing—Aid de-Camp to Gen Porter—Maj and Dep Qua Mast Gen 1816—Capt Artillery, 1816.
35	Heman A. Fay,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	June 1, 1808	1st Lieut 4th Inf and Pay Mast 1811—Assist Adj Gen and Maj Staff, 1813—Capt 4th Inf 1814—Died, Capt of Artillery, 1819.
36	Samuel B. Rathbone,	N Y	Artillery	2d Lieut	June 1, 1808	Died in service, at Terre au Boeuf, 1809.
37	Oliver G. Burton,	Ver	4th Infan.	2d Lieut	June 1, 1808	1st Lieutenant, 1811—Captain, 1812.
38	Milo Mason,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	June 1, 1808	1st Lieut 1812—Maj and Dep Q. M. Gen 1813.
39	Louis Vallé,	Mis'ri	Infantry	Ensign	June 1, 1808	1st Lieut — Capt 1813.
40	Minor Huntington,	Con	Infantry	2d Lieut	June 1, 1808	Died in service.
41	George P. Peters,	N H	Artillery	2d Lieut	June 1, 1808	Died in the Patriot service, in Mexico, a Brigadier General, 1813.
42	Alphens Roberts,	N H	Artillery	2d Lieut	Dec 12, 1808	1st Lieut 1813—Adj 1817—Capt 1818.
43	Luther Leonard,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	Dec 12, 1808	Died in service.
44	Chr. Van De Venter,	N Y	Artillery	2d Lieut	Dec 12, 1808	1st Lieut 1813—Capt 2d Reg Art 1813—Killed at the Assault on Fort Erie, 1814.
45	Samuel H. Holley,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	Dec 12, 1808	Major Top Eng 1814—Bvt Lieut Col 1824.
46	Solomon Conkling,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	Jan 24, 1809	1st Lieutenant, 1813—Captain, 1814.
47	Augustus W. Magee,	Mass	Artillery	2d Lieut	Jan 24, 1809	1st Lt 1811—Died in serv at Fort Geo. U. C. '13.
48	Milton Haxton,	N Y	Light Dra	Cornet	Jan 27, 1809	1811 1st Lieutenant, 1811—Captain, 1814.
49	Samuel Newman,	Mass	Artillery	2d Lieut	Feb 1, 1809	1811 1st Lieutenant, 1811—Captain, 1814.
50	Abraham L. Sands,	N Y	Artillery	2d Lieut	Feb 1, 1809	1811 1st Lieutenant, 1811—Captain, 1814.
51	Asa Hall,	Ver	Infantry	2d Lieut	Feb 1, 1809	1811 1st Lieutenant, 1811—Captain, 1814.
52	Theodore Randall,	Md	Artillery	2d Lieut	July 1, 1809	1811 1st Lieutenant, 1811—Captain, 1814.
53	Alexander J. Williams,	Penn	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	July 23, 1810	1811 1st Lieutenant, 1811—Captain, 1814.
54	John J. Abert,	Vir	Artillery	2d Lieut	March 1811	1811 1st Lieutenant, 1812—Capt 1813—Died in service.
55	Thomas J. Beall,	Md	Artillery	2d Lieut	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut 1812—1st Lieut 1812—Capt Art 1814.
56	Joseph Dalliba,	N Y	Artillery	2d Lieut	March 1811	1811 2d Lieutenant, 1812.
57	Gustavus Loomis,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut — Killed by the Ind. at Chicago, 1812.
58	Ezra Smith,	Ver	Artillery	2d Lieut	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut 1812—1st Lt 1813—Capt Staff, 1813.
59	Richard Ashley,	Mass	Artillery	2d Lieut	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut — Killed by the Ind. at Chicago, 1812.
60	Marie P. Boisaubin,	N J	Light Art.	2d Lieut	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut 1812—1st Lt 1813—Capt Staff, 1813.
61	Adam Larrabee,	Con	Light Art.	2d Lieut	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut — Killed by the Ind. at Chicago, 1812.
62	Henry A. Hobart,	Me	Light Art.	2d Lieut	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut 1812—1st Lt 1813—Capt Staff, 1813.
63	Thomas Ketchum,	N Y	Light Art.	2d Lieut	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut — Killed by the Ind. at Chicago, 1812.
64	James D. Cobb,	Ver	Light Art.	2d Lieut	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut 1812—1st Lt 1813—Capt Staff, 1813.
65	Armstrong Irvine,	Penn	Light Art.	2d Lieut	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut — Killed by the Ind. at Chicago, 1812.
66	Hippolite H. Villard,	D C	2d Infantry	Ensign	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut 1812—1st Lt 1813—Capt Staff, 1813.
67	Ormond Marsh,	Con	1st Infantry	Ensign	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut — Killed by the Ind. at Chicago, 1812.
68	George Ronan,	N Y	1st Infantry	Ensign	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut 1812—1st Lt 1813—Capt Staff, 1813.
69	John Bliss,	N H	2d Infantry	Ensign	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut — Killed by the Ind. at Chicago, 1812.
70	Henry Burchstead,	N Y	2d Infantry	Ensign	March 1811	1811 2d Lieut 1812—1st Lt 1813—Capt Staff, 1813.

71	Benjamin Fields,	N Y	1st Infantry	Ensign	March 1811	
72	Francis B. Mardock,	Con	Light Art.	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1812.
73	George W. Hight,	Ver	Light Art.	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1813—Major Staff, 1814.
74	John S. Brush,	Con	Artillery	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1813.
75	Nathaniel W. Osgood,	Mass	Artillery	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	Died in service, in South-Carolina.
76	John R. Bell,	N Y	Light Art.	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1812—Major Staff, 1813—Colonel Staff, and Captain Night Artillery, 1814—Instructor of Tactics Military Academy, 1819—Brevet Major, 1825—Died in service.
77	George Templeman,	Mass	Light Art.	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1812—Captain, 1814.
78	Thomas B. Randolph,	Vir	Light Art.	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	Captain 20th Infantry, 1813—Aid-de-Camp to General Lewis.
79	William F. Hobart,	Me	Light Art.	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1813—Major Staff, 1814—Captain Artillery, 1817.
80	William Sumpter,	S C	Light Art.	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1813.
81	Joseph N. Wilcox,	Con	3d Infantry	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1812—Killed by the Indians, at the massacre at Fort Mims, 1812.
82	George Morley,	N Y	3d Infantry	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1812—Died in service, at New-Orleans.
83	Augustus Conant,	Ver	6th Infan.	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1813.
84	Leosidas L. Buck,	Ver	6th Infan.	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1812—Captain, 1814.
85	Alexander Thompson,	N Y	6th Infan.	2d Lieut	Jan 3, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1812—Captain, 1814—Brevet Major, 1824.
86	William R. Smith,	N J	Light Art.	2d Lieut	June 1, 1812	1st Lieutenant, 1813—Killed at the Battle at Chrysler's Farms, Canada, 1813.
87	William Cuthbush,	Penn	Corps Eng.	1st Lieut	July 1, 1812	Captain, 1814.
88	R. E. De Russey,	N Y	Corps Eng.	1st Lieut	July 1, 1812	Brevet Captain, 1814—Captain, 1815—Brevet Major, 1825.
89	Alex. C. W. Fanning,	Mass	Artillery	1st Lieut	July 6, 1812	Captain, 1813—Brevet Major, 1814.
90	George Trescott,	S C	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	Oct 16, 1813	Brevet 1st Lieutenant, 1814—1st Lieutenant, 1815.
91	George W. Gardiner,	D C	Artillery	3d Lieut	Mar. 11, 1814	2d Lieutenant, 1814—Adjutant Military Academy, 1816—Instructor of Artillery Military Academy, 1817—1st Lieutenant, 1818—Adj Military Acad 1819.
92	Charles S. Merchant,	N Y	Artillery	3d Lieut	Mar. 11, 1814	2d Lieutenant, 1814—1st Lieutenant, 1818.
93	Nathaniel G. Dana,	Mass	Artillery	3d Lieut	Mar. 11, 1814	2d Lieutenant, 1814—1st Lieutenant, 1818.
94	John Munroe,	N Y	Artillery	3d Lieut	Mar. 11, 1814	2d Lieutenant, 1814—1st Lieutenant, 1818—Captain, 1825.
95	John S. Allanson,	N Y	Artillery	3d Lieut	Mar. 11, 1814	2d Lieutenant, 1814—Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Miller, 1817—1st Lieutenant, 1818.
96	Lewis G. De Russey,	N Y	Artillery	3d Lieut	Mar. 11, 1814	2d Lieutenant, 1814—1st Lieutenant, 1818.
97	Thomas Childs,	Mass	Artillery	3d Lieut	Mar. 11, 1814	2d Lieutenant, 1814—1st Lieutenant, 1818.
98	Stephen Birdsall,	N Y	Artillery	3d Lieut	Mar. 11, 1814	2d Lieutenant, 1814.
99	John Wright,	Ver	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	Mar. 11, 1814	Assistant Professor of Mathematics Military Academy, 1814 to 1816.
100	John Armstrong,	N Y	Artillery	2d Lieut	May 19, 1814	1st Lieutenant 4th Rifle, and Aid-de-Camp to Major General Brown, 1819.
101	James Ripley,	Con	Artillery	2d Lieut	June 1, 1814	Battalion Quarter Master, 1817—1st Lieutenant, 1818.
102	Daniel Turner,	N C	Artillery	2d Lieut	July 21, 1814	
103	Isaac E. Craig,	Penn	Artillery	2d Lieut	July 21, 1814	1st Lieutenant, 1818—Died in service.
104	Charles M. Thruston,	D C	Artillery	2d Lieut	July 21, 1814	1st Lieutenant, 1818—Adjutant 3d Regiment Artillery, 1821.
105	Henry W. Fitzhugh,	D C	Artillery	2d Lieut	July 21, 1814	1st Lieutenant, 1818—Battalion Quarter Master, 1819.
106	Jackman Davis,	N H	Artillery	2d Lieut	July 21, 1814	1st Lieutenant, 1818.
107	Thomas Stephenson,	D C	Artillery	2d Lieut	July 21, 1814	Died in service, 1818.
108	Evans Humphrey,	N Y	Artillery	2d Lieut	July 21, 1814	1st Lieutenant, 1818.
109	Samuel A. Wetmore,	Mass	Artillery	2d Lieut	July 21, 1814	
110	William Wells,	Mass	Light Art.	3d Lieut	July 21, 1814	2d Lieutenant, 1814—1st Lieutenant, 1819.
111	William L. Booth,	D C	Light Art.	3d Lieut	July 21, 1814	Transferred to Artillery, 2d Lieutenant, 1816—1st Lieutenant, 1818.
112	Thomas J. Baird,	Penn	Light Art.	3d Lieut	July 21, 1814	Transferred to Artillery, 2d Lieutenant, 1816—1st Lieutenant, 1818.
113	Jabez Parkhurst,	Ver	Light Art.	3d Lieut	July 21, 1814	Transf. to Artillery, 2d Lieut 1816—1st Lieut and Adj 1818—Died in service.
114	Robert L. Armstrong,	N Y	Light Art.	3d Lieut	July 21, 1814	Transf. to Artillery, 2d Lieut 1816—1st Lieut 1818—Adj 2d Reg Art 1821.
115	James Badolet,	Ind	Light Art.	3d Lieut	July 21, 1814	Transferred to Artillery, 2d Lieutenant, 1816.
116	George W. Gardner,	Mass	Light Art.	3d Lieut	July 21, 1814	Transferred to Artillery, 2d Lieutenant, 1816—Battalion Quarter Master.
117	Bradley S. A. Lowe,	D C	Light Art.	3d Lieut	July 21, 1814	Transferred to Artillery, 2d Lieutenant, 1816.
118	Thomas R. Broome,	N Y	Light Art.	3d Lieut	July 21, 1814	Transferred to Artillery, Adjutant, 1816—Pay Master 7th Infantry, 1818.
119	Hilary Brunot,	Penn	2d Infantry	3d Lieut	July 21, 1814	2d Lieutenant, 1814—1st Lieutenant, 1818.
120	Henry Middleton,	S C	Corps Eng.	2d Lieut	March 2, 1815	
121	William F. Rical,	N Y	Ordnance	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1816.
122	James Simonson,	N Y	Ordnance	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817—1st Lieutenant, 1819.
123	John Hills,	Mass	Ordnance	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1818—1st Lieutenant, 1819.
124	Simon Willard,	Mass	Ordnance	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	
125	John Symington,	Md	Ordnance	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1815—1st Lieutenant, 1820.
126	William Gordon,	Geo	Ordnance	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	
127	John R. Sloc,	Ohio	Artillery	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	
128	Henry W. Griswold,	Ohio	Artillery	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817, and Battalion Adj—1st Lieut 1818—Assist Instr of Tactics, Mil Academy, 1820—Adjutant 1st Regiment Artillery, 1822.
129	James Monroe,	Vir	Artillery	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817, and Battalion Adjutant—1st Lieut 1818—Aid-de-Camp to Major General Scott, 1819.
130	Robert C. Brent,	Md	Artillery	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817—1st Lieutenant, 1819.
131	Abraham Wendell,	N Y	Artillery	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	Died in service.
132	Robert J. Scott,	Md	Artillery	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817.
133	Alonso Brewer,	Ver	Artillery	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817.
134	Francis N. Berrier,	N Y	Artillery	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817.
135	George Cooper,	N Y	Artillery	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	
136	George A. Washington,	D C	Artillery	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817—Died in service.
137	Henry Smith,	N Y	Artillery	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant Infantry, 1817—Regimental Quarter Master—1st Lieut 1823—Aid-de-Camp to General Scott, since 1823.
138	Alexander F. Cochran,	D C	Artillery	3d Lieut	March 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817—1st Lieutenant, 1819.
139	Mich. F. Van De Venter,	N Y	Artillery	3d Lieut	2, 1815	2d Lieutenant 2d Infantry, 1817—Died in service.
140	Milo Johnson,	N Y	Artillery	3d Lieut	2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817.
141	Aaron G. Gano,	Ohio	Artillery	3d Lieut	2, 1815	
142	Robert M. Forsyth,	Geo	Artillery	3d Lieut	2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817.
143	Thomas W. Leudrum,	D C	Artillery	3d Lieut	2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817—Battalion Adjutant—1st Lieutenant, 1819.
144	Henry R. Dulany,	Md	Artillery	3d Lieut	2, 1815	Battalion Adjutant—2d Lieut 4th Infantry, 1817—1st Lieut and Reg Adjutant, 1818—Aid-de-Camp to Major General Gaines, 1820—Captain, 1822.
145	George Blaney,	Mass	Corps Eng.	Bvt 2d Lt	4, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1816—Aid-de-Camp to General Swift, Chief Engineer, 1817—1st Lieutenant, 1818—Adjutant Military Academy, 1820—Adjutant Military Academy, 1822—Captain, 1824.
146	Thomas J. Leslie,	Penn	Corps Eng.	Bvt 2d Lt	4, 1815	Pay Master, 1815—2d Lieutenant, 1816—1st Lieutenant, 1819.
147	William S. Eveleth,	D C	Corps Eng.	Bvt 2d Lt	4, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1816—Died in service, 1818.
148	Robert W. Pooler,	Geo	Corps Eng.	Bvt 2d Lt	4, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817.
149	William H. Chase,	Mass	Corps Eng.	Bvt 2d Lt	4, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1818—1st Lieutenant, 1819—Captain, 1825.
150	Edmund E. Brooke,	Virg	Marines	2d Lieut		
151	Wolvert E. Williams,	N Y	Ordnance	3d Lieut	Dec 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1818—1st Lieutenant Artillery, 1824.
152	William B. Davidson,	Virg	Ordnance	3d Lieut	Dec 2, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1818—1st Lieutenant Artillery, 1825.
153	John A. Webber,	Mass	Light Art.	Bvt 2d Lt	Dec 11, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1816—1st Lieutenant, 1819.
154	Thomas I. Gardner,	N Y	Light Art.	Bvt 2d Lt	Dec 11, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1816—1st Lieutenant, 1819—Died in service.
155	Benj. L. Bonneville,	N Y	Light Art.	Bvt 2d Lt	Dec 11, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817—1st Lieutenant, 1820.
156	Samuel Cooper,	N Y	Light Art.	Bvt 2d Lt	Dec 11, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817—1st Lieutenant, 1821.
157	Charles Davies,	N Y	Light Art.	Bvt 2d Lt	Dec 11, 1815	Assistant Professor of Mathematics Military Academy, from 1816 to 1821—Assistant Professor of Philosophy Military Academy, from 1821 to 1823—Professor of Mathematics since 1823.
158	James R. Stubbs,	Ohio	Light Art.	Bvt 2d Lt	Dec 11, 1815	Captain Staff, 1819.
159	Peter Embury,	N Y	Light Art.	Bvt 2d Lt	Dec 11, 1815	2d Lieutenant, 1817.
160	Richard M. White,	S C	Light Art.	Bvt 2d Lt	Dec 11, 1815	
161	Augustus L. Rounford,	Penn	Marines	2d Lieut	April 1817	
162	James M. Spencer,	Ind	Artillery	3d Lieut	July 17, 1817	2d Lieutenant, 1817—1st Lieutenant, 1819.
163	Isaac A. Adams,	Me	Artillery	3d Lieut	July 17, 1817	2d Lieutenant, 1817—1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, 1819.

(To be Continued.)

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